GALVESTON, Texas, June 10, 1868. The NEW YORK HERALD'S correspondent furnis

be following:—
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 7, 1868. By a circular order from President Justez to Gover fared consuttutional Governor of that State an is declared consultutional Governor of that State and is ordered to take his seat immediately. Saldona convened the Legislature, and that body issued a decree on the 5th inst. calling for Garcia's installation on the 1st of August next. Saldona says in the meantime the Guerra party will have secured arms, men and supplies to enable them to prevent the installation of Garcia. The native troops at Matamoros, it is said, are in favor of Guerra; hence a civil war is at hand.

Six hundred bandits fell on Saltilla and captured and murdered the City Council and all the liberal soldiers on duty.

and murdered the city council and an animal soldiers on duty.

Senta Anna's Brownsville agent has purchased cour hundred horses with equipments and rifles, and on an understood signal from Negrete or Oriega a movement will be made on Monterey. Santa Anna's dilbusters will strike Bagdad by the 14th inst. They are fully prepared to take the place, and wish to act before the return of General McCook at Corpus Christi. There is intense excitement in Brownsville and Matamoros. Some Americans are joining Santa annals movement.

and matamoros. Some case of Anna's movement.

7 Judge Velasco, of Matamoros, declared in a charge on the 5th inst., in the case of Dr. Hutchinson, an american Tuxpan colonist, that the Mexican authorities ought to pauperize all Americans who tried to come to Mexico.

#### THE FENIANS.

Disappearance of Fostan Artillery-Arrival of Small Arms at Chatenngay.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., June 10, 1868. here a few days ago left yesterday morning for parts unknown. A despatch from Chateaugay announces that three cases of muskets arrived there yesterday.

#### CANADA.

The Murder of Detective Culien-Particulars

MONTREAL June 10, 1868 A man named Garner, from Reading, Penn., a tall nandsome fellow, concerned in the heavy bank rob-peries at that place last year, amounting to \$250,000, purchased two cut stone houses, sumptuously fured, and lived in one of them with three of his otives having been awakened, they arrested him orday morning at three o'clock. While convey-him to the station house some un-wn parties fired on them and the prisknown parties fired on them and the pris-oner escaped, but was subsequently recaptured, and with his wife and the three accomplices referred to, was carried to the jail of this city. Detective Cuilen, well known as the officer who arrested Whelan, the alleged murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and who obtained his confession, was shot in the groin and mortally wounded in Garner's house. A large amount of money was found in the house, principally in fifty and one hundred dollar greenbacks. A complete and appended set of bur-glars' implements was also found. greenbacks. A complete and spiended set of bur-greenbacks. A complete and spiended set of bur-grary implements was also found.

This afternoon Mrs. Garner and Mrs. Donaldson, the latter the wife of one of the accomplices, were released from confinement. Garner and Donaldson are held, but they will almost certainly be released unless the Pennsylvania authorities telegraph to detain them.

Rumored Demand of the Home Governmen

Relative to the Dominion Debt-Movements of Treeps.

TORONTO, June 10, 1868. A special despatch from Ottawa to the Event ph says there is a prevalent rumor that the English government wishes to stipulate that the

an government shall not increase the public debt until the guaranteed loan to build the international railway is repaid. It is not believed this condition will be compiled with. The question will occupy the attention of Mr. Rose, the Minister of Finance, while in Engiand.

A movable column, composed of first battalion Prince Consort's own Rifle brigade, the Forty-thins Volunteer battalion, the Ottawa field battery and Frontenac's cavairy are hold in readiness to proceed under orders at an hour's notice. The force will be commanded by Lord Alexander Russell.

### LOUISIANA.

Another Defiance to General Buchanar Radical Mayor Declines to Surrender His Office—He is Compelled to Yield After Being Arrested. New ORLEANS, June 10, 1868.

At noon to-day Mr. Conway, the newly elected Mayor of this city, presented himself at the City Hall and handed Mayor Heath a copy of General Buchanan's order announcing the former's election to the office. Mayor Heath replied that he knew of no law authorizing the election in question, and, furthermore, he did not acknowledge the authority of General Buchanan to issue said order.

Mr. Conway replied that he called in obedience to the order to assume the duties of the office, and if Mr. Heath did not acknowledge its authority he should be under the necessity of reporting the fact to the Commanding General. Mr. Heath replied—I decline to give up the office. Mr. Conway then proceeded to the headquarters, and at half-past two, accompanied by Captain De Russy, of General Buchanan's staff, proceeded to the City Hall and informed Mr. Heath that he had come to axecute the order, which he presented (directed

and at half-past two, accompanied by Captain De Russy, of General Buchanan's staff, proceeded to the City Hall and informed Mr. Heath that he had come to execute the order, which he presented (directed Captain De Russy, signed by the Adjutant General), directing him to proceed to the City Hall and instal Mr. Conway as Mayor.

Mr. Heath replied that he was duly appointed Mayor of the city of New Orleans, that his appointment was confirmed by Congress, that his appointment was confirmed by Congress, that he knew of no election that was legal of a successor to fill his place, therefore he did not recognize the authority of General Buchanan to remove him.

Captain De Russy retired and procured a squad of police and placed Mr. Heath under arrest and ordered him to deliver the books, keys and office to Mr. Conway. Mr. Heath refused to comply without a written order, which was given him. Mr. Conway then took charge of the Mayor's office, and announced as his secretary John W. Overall.

Judge Wnittaker informed Captain De Russy that a writ of quo ucarranto had been issued by Judge Dupomilier, of the Sixth District Court, upon Mr. Conway. Captain De Russy replied that Mr. Conway was installed; the writ would take its proper course, but could not interfere with the duties he was then discharging.

Mr. Heath having turned over the keys and books

Mr. Heath having turned over the keys and books

Mr. Heath having turned over the keys and books was released upon parole.

Before sending Captain De Russy to install Mr. Conway, General Buchanan sent a communication to Mr. Heath, desiring his presence at headquariers at his earliest convenience. Mr. Heath replied that he was officially engaged, but would call at the earliest opportunity compatible with his official duties.

Mr. Heath to-day received a letter containing the single word "Stick," purporting to have been signed by five thousand republican friends. Considerable excitement is prevailing throughout the city and a surong body of police is stationed at the City Hall.

Measrs. Becker and Massicat, the Recorders elect for the First and Third districts, have been qualified. This present incumbent of the recordership of the Taird district refuses to give up the office, as it might prejudice the contest of the election which he is now engaged in.

# INDIAN TROUBLES.

Andian Hostilities on the Upper Missouri Whites Killed and Stock Run Off. St. Louis, June 10, 1888.

diam hostilities have broken out again along the river.

Steamboats were fired into, stock run off and several
whites had been killed lately. General Terry was at
rort Elce June 3. Pather Desmet had gone out to
adduce the Indians to come in and make peace. It is
reported that they say they don't want peace, for
them they starve, but when at war they get what
they require from the whites.

# RELIGIOUS.

Synod of the Reformed Church-

About Colonining Negroes in Liberia.

About Colonining Negroes in Liberia.

HUSSON, June 10, 1868.

This was the seventh day of the meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Church. The order of the Dusiness was the report of the Committee on Board of Domestic Missions.

The following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the success of the colonisation enterprise, as manifested in the suistance of a Christian regulation of the coast of Africa, is most gratifying and encouraging.

Resolved, That the large number of freedimen one sending applications for a passage to and settlement in the republic of Liberia demands of the colonisation societies and the Freeding of the African race increased activity.

Resolved, That this Synod now, as in past years, recommend the New York Colonisation Society to its churches and its people as worthy of their liberal support.

The Committee on Widows and Disabled Ministers' Fund presented their report, which was adopted.

The Committee on widows and Disabled Ministers Fund presented their report, which was adopted. Reg. Dr. Neviss, from the Synod of the German Steformed Church, presented the congratulations of that Church to the Synod and the president replied. The subject of the endowment of Hope College and the contingent expenses was laid upon the table. The apocial committee's report on finances was aken up scriptim. The report was amended and a new plan of annual assessments for contingent expenses adopted.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Radical Ratification Meeting at Fascall Hall, Roston—Three Thousand Persons Present— Speeches by Mr. Sargent, General Hawley and Others.

Boston, June 10, 1888. A ratification meeting of the republicans of Boston was held this evening at Faneuil Hall to endorse the nominations of the candidates for President and Vice President made at Chicago.

At the time for which the meeting was called the hall was well filled, although not crowded; but later probably present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. M. S. Williams, who announced General Horace Bin

williams, who announced General Horace Binney Sargent as President, with one hundred and ninety Vice Presidents and nine Secretaries, a considerable number of whom were present.

General Sargent made a lengthy speech in favor of the election of the republican nominees, and then Mr. George B. Upton offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with much enthusiasm:—Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the principles adopted by the Chicago Convention, and that we piedge our hearty support to the excellent candidates nominated at that convention.

our hearty support to the excellent candidates nominated at that convention.

Resolved, That for the sake of the national prosperity we must have peace, and for the sake of peace we must have Grant and Colfar.

General Hawley, of Connecticut: Dr. George B.

Loring, of Salem, and Mr. James H. Harris, of North Carolina, made addresses to the meeting, endorsing the nominees, General Hawley speaking at considerable length in explanation of the pistform of the republican party at Chicago, and claiming that much had got to be done yet by the party to settle the affairs of the country and secure absolute safety for the future.

Letters were read from Governor Bullock, Senator Henry Wilson and Representative Pike, of Maine, and others, regretting their inability to be present, but heartily giving their support to the ticket.

The meeting broke up with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

Address of the State Temperance Committee The Republican Party to be Placed on Prohibition Basis. BOSTON, June 10, 1868.

The State Temperance Committee, appointed at the recent convention, have issued an address urging the friends of tempesance to commence preparations for the contest without delay, by the formation of prohibitory clubs all over the State. It is also urged as a preliminary work that meetings be held in every city and town to vote on the question of licensing the sale of iliquor to be drank on the premises. The committee say they do not ask the friends of prohibition to form a new political party, but to place the republican party at its next State Convention on that platform which commends itself to the conscience and judgment of a majority of its members.

Class Day at Amberst College-The Senie Class of a Methodist College Withdraw. SPRINGFIELD, June 10, 1868.

The class day exercises at Amherst College of matical building, to be erected by the late bequest of Dr. W. J. Walter, of Newport, R. I., was also laid with appropriate ceremonies, including addresses by President Stearns and Mr. Alpheus Hardy, of

Boston.

The entire senior class of the Wilbraham Methodist Academy, consisting of twenty gentlemen and ten ladies, withdrew to-day owing to a difficulty with the principal, Rev. Dr. E. B. Cooke.

### PENNSYL VANIA.

A Planing Mill Destroyed by Fire-Los \$25,000. WILLIAMSPORT, June 10, 1868.

Potter & Co.'s planing mill and Smith Kimball' dwelling house were destroyed by fire to-day. Kim-bail's axe factory was destroyed. The planing mill was valued at \$25,000.

Republican Nominations in Philadelphis Contest Over the District Attorney-Bolt of a Portion of the Members. PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1868.

The republican conventions for nominating city officers and candidates for Congress met to-day Charles O'Neal was renominated for Congress in the nd district.

njamin L. Berry has been nominated for Conby the republicans of the First Congressional

district.
The republican nomination for Congress in the Third district is Leonard Myers.
In the Fourth district William D. Kelly was renomi-

nated.

Much political excitement was caused to-day in relation to the contest for the nomination for District Attorney among the republicans. The majority of the delegates were friends of W. B. Mann, the present incumbent, and after much confusion succeeded in electing their candidate for chairman. Those opposed to Mr. Mann bolted and the two conventions made nominations—one William B. Mann and the other lease Hazilangt. posed to Mr. Mann bolted and the two conventions made nominations—one William B. Mann and the other Isaac Hazlehurst.

The Mayoralty Convention nominated General Hector Tyndale unanimously.

Judge Pettis Nominated for Congress by the

Radicals. MEADVILLE, June 10, 1868. At the Crawford County Republican Convention, held here yesterday, Judge Pettis vas unanimously nominated for Congress.

# 'NDIANA.

Rudical Nominations for Conge INDIANAPOLIS, June 11, 1868. At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Pifth district of Indiana, held in this city to-day, Hon. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, the present radi-cal Representative, was renominated. In the Eighth district David D. Pratt, of Logans-port, received the radical nomination.

National Convention of the Phi Delta Theta Frateruity.
Indianapolis, June 10, 1868.

The National Convention of the Phi Delta Th Fraternity met here to.day. The attendance was quite large, nearly every chapter being represented.

Match at Base Ball Between a Philadelphia and Indianapolis Club.
INDIANAPOLIS, June 10, 1868.

The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, played s match game to-day with the Actives, of this city in which the latter were defeated, the score standing fifty-three to twenty-one. The playing was un

# CUBA.

Financial, Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, June 10, 1868.
The sugar market is very dull, no sales reporte

and quotations nominal.

Exchange on the United States, in gold, long sight, & a 1 per cent discount.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday, and business will be generally suspended.

The steamer Blenville sailed to-day.

The steamer Morro Castle arrived at this port

Kain has been falling all day.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Robert Gross, a miner from Montana, was robber of \$3,000 in a den on Greene street, at St. Louis, or Monday night.

The annual conclave of the Knights Templar Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia yesterday There was a large attendance. The officers were elected in the morning. A grand procession forme at two o'clock. An oration was delivered by General R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, and the officers were installed at Washington Hall.

were installed at Washington Hall.

The bolier in Osgood's planing mill, at Cambridge port, Mass., exploded on Tuesday, partly demolishing the building. Thomas Drinan, foreman of the mill, and George Pike, aged eighteen, were badly injured—the latter, it is thought, fatally.

All work was suspended in the different departments at Fortress Monroe yesterday. Guns wer fired every half hour, and a national salute at sun set, in respect to the memory of ex-Presiden Buchanan.

resolution allowing the Shore Line Railroadge the Connecticut river at Lyme, passed nnecticut Senate yesterday by a vote of 12 to 5 The Vermont Homocopathic Medical Society is in secaion at Mewport in that State. There is a good attendance of delegates from other States and societies. C. B. Currier, M. D., is President, and C. W. Scott, Vice President.

Patrick Callaban, who has been on trial in Troy, N. Y., for the murder of Patrick Dunn, by shooting him, about two years ago, was convicted of murder yesterday forenoon. He will be sentenced to-day by Judge Peckham.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Tempiar of Pennsylvania was held in Scra-ton yesterday. Several hundred Sir Knights, repr-senting most of the Commanderies of the State, p raded this afternoon, after which the grand office elected for the current year were publicly installe Anthony Fletcher, who was committed for trial of charge of larceny on June 5, committed suicide is the county prison at Philadelphia on Tuesday night He said, when committed, that he had no home, by was from New York city.

Asa Hapgood, a veteran conductor and proprie of the Hapgood's New York and Boston sleepi ears, died at his residence in Worcester, Mass., y

# PENDLETON.

Interview with Hon. George H. Pendieton-Pon Pertrait of the Western Democratic Londer-Consternation at the Movement for Chief Justice Chase-Mr. Pendieton's Financial Pintform—His Position on the Great Issues of the Day—Bondholders to Be Taxed and the National Banks to Be -Chief Justice Chase, if Nominated, Would Be Heartly Supported by Mr. Pendieton and His Friends.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1868. "Mr. Pendleton " "That's my name, sir. Walk in. Take a seat." The inquiry was mine. The response was that of Mr. George H. Pendleton, democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1864 and an aspirant for the mocratic no Convention next month. He was seated at his desk and had suspended writing a letter to answer the in-quiry which I addressed him from the threshold of his law office, a plainly but substantially furnished apartment, about twelve by twelve in size, situated in a Jauncey court of law chambers on Third street, in this city. Waving me to the profered seat with a genial smile which made me feel at home with him, on the instant he wished to know what he could do for me. The brief interval which had elapsed to this moment was sufficient to give me an opportunity of perceiving that he is a man of about forty-two years of age and possessed of a manner which readily ac-counts for his personal popularity. His face seemed not at all strange; it was even familiar, though I had never seen him before. The person who makes his acquaintance hereafter will recognize the truth of this observation; his face is one of the kind that haunts the mind with the impression that it has been somewhere seen before, though for what reason the spectator will be at a loss to conceive. In height Mr. on is a little above the medium, the excess being unnoticeable from a very slight tendency to embonpoint. Not that he is stout or portly. The best description of him would be to say that he is very hearty, with a full, robust figure. He is propor deemed a handsome man; dark (though not black hair covers a large, finely formed head; mustache and whiskers, worn in the prevailing style (the latter slightly springled with gray, both inclined to be elegance of temperament), surround a face which ms to perpetually wear the winning smile above referred to. A suit of black and dark blue completes the picture of the candidate whom the West is pressing so strenuously for the democratic nomination.

Despite the public notoriety which Mr. Pendleton has achieved he is steadily and earnestly devoted to the business of his profession, and it is a wonder how he has contrived to get time from his private duties to transact the public business which has made him so famous in the West. He resides in the country outside the city of Cincinnati, coming in every morn ing to his office and desk, where, or in court, he labors industriously all day until the hour for his return to his suburban home. No doubt a great deal of his success is due to the efforts of his friends, whose number is legion, and whom he has united to himself by the peculiar magnetism of his character. What he has been quick to conceive in politics they have been as quick to execute in his interest. They are bound to him by a tle which it would seem impos sible to sever. Their devotion to him is of the warmest kind, and he has become their leader without any apparent effort on his part. The details of any policy of his origination they have delighted to carry out. The understanding between man and party is of the most harmonious kind. I give these particulars concerning Mr. Pendleton because he is ubtless prove one of the most prominent candidates in the Convention of July 4.

I made known my business without any circum-locution. The smile of interest changed to one of surprise. That a person should travel nearly nine hundred miles to hold a conversation with him was something a little out of the routine of matters coming within the range of his daily observation. Had been a politician even from New York to make a bargain regarding the nomination it would have been surprising enough, particularly as the object might be attained just as well by letter. He had no objection-none whatever, he said-to talk with me upon political topics, but "did I want to print the sation ?" I explained that such was my wish. as the natural sequence of the interview and as a part of the business which had brought me to see

im. Bad Mr. Pendleton been a tortoisé I have no doubt that at this moment he would have rendered himself totally invisible to me excepting his shell. As he is not a tortoise such a piece of zoological strategy was impossible. He did something approaching to it in the human way, however. The smile of welcome, which had changed to one of surprise as I told my

"As a friend, sir, I shall be happy to converse freely with you on any and all political subjects, but will not do so for the sake of having it printed These conversations between correspondents and public men are very ridiculous—very ridiculous." And move him from this determination I could not.

It was in vain that I plied every argument I was capable of. He was unalterable in his decision. "No, sir, I could not think of it. Such a thing would do no good. Not that I have anything to conceal. My sentiments are weh known. There is nothing I have to conceal. I will tell you everything in a private way, if you promise not to print it.' Of course such a promise was out of the question Not despairing yet, I exerted every artifice within

my capacity and employed every weapon in my re portorial storehouse to induce a change of his de cision. It was of no avail.

"I have no objection to teiling you all I think," he continued, "but I do not wish to have a conversa tion with three or four hundred thousand readers of the HERALD before breakfast."

The old smile came back to his face and the conversation turned upon the weather or some equally interesting and important topic. This record of the interview, while serving to show Mr. Pendleton's sensitiveness and his deep-rooted convic-Mon of the ridiculousness of holding a conversation on political subjects for the benefit of the commu nity, will also illustrate the difficulties under which a correspondent sometimes labors, and will con vince the reader that a correspondent's duties are not always couleur de rose.

Disappointed at the outset of my undertaking, ipelled to have recourse to the best means at hand of learning the exact views of Mr. Pendle ton on the questions now agitating political circles I had not forgotten that he was wholly unreserved mong his friends in discussing these questions. In fact, in their society he has always been very com municative. From one of the most intimate of these friends—one who enjoys his confidence to the fullest extent-I have gathered such facts as are given below, and the assurance is imparted with m that they are entirely reliable as a precise definition of Mr. Pendleton's position and opinions. On this point there is no cause whatever for doubt. THE PEELING IN THE WEST AS TO THE NOMINATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Western democrats are watching with jealous interest the progress of the movement to nomina to Chief Justice Chase. It was a complication, or rather a development, for which they were wholly unpre-pared. They feel not believe the complex to the pared. They feel, not bitterly, but warmly on the on the subject in opposition to those who would make Mr. Chase the democratic nomines for Presi-dent at the next election, and the friends of Mr. Pendieton will make a most desperate fight against the Chief Justice in the Convention. They cannot understand the inconsistency, as ther call it, of their Eastern brethren in abandoning the principles which they advocated only a few months ago when it was possible that Mr. Chase might even be the most suitable of candidates to the most radical of republicans. Mr. Chase's views are not democratic, and he cannot stand upon the democratic platform without an entire recantation of his own words or without a very decided alteration of his opinions. The democratic faith, according to the Western interpretation of it, entertains no policy on the question of suffrage, except that the question is one which should and must be left to the States to decide, each one for itself. Even modification of Mr. Chase's views would not be sufficient. Universal suffrage, suffrage and representation according to the proposed article fourteen, or impartial suffrage, are all contrary to democratic

doctrine. The nomination of Mr. Chase would, therefore, be impossible without a very ourious political somerset on the part of the Chief Justice or a fatal abandoument of principles by the demo-

MR. CHASE'S PINANCIAL VIEWS UNDEMOCRATIC The friends of Mr. Pendleton arraign Mr. Chase on another and, in their estimation, very serious charge. They can forgive their Eastern brethren for their abandoument of their policy on the question of suf-frage, because in these days politicians are apt to do many strange things, but they cannot discover by what process the democratic leaders hope to bring the party to endorse the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who, with Jay Cooke, was the author of the assumption that the seventeen hundred millions of five-twenty bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold. It should not be forgotten that the financial question is one in which the West is much more deeply interested than the East, and the platform of the payable of the platform of the payable and the platform of next Fourth of July, whatever glittering generalities it may contain, must be explicit on the question of the bonds, or it will not be so cordiany supported in the West, where everybody talks finance and currency. The democrats might yield on the question of suffrage to their time-serving confreres of the Atlantic States, but on the Hence they look with eager interest as delegation after delegation and journal after journal pronounces in the East for the nomination of Mr. Chase, who is more than any other individual, responsible for a theory regarding the payment of the bonds which national debt, or about thirty-three per cent of the mount which is in the form of bonds.

MR. CHASE NOT POPULAR ENOUGH. It is asserted again that Mr. Chase has personally no elements of popularity. He is a very grave, dignified gentleman, for whom it would be imp to get up much, if any, enthusiasm. Not that h t make a good canvass of it. Those who know Mr. Chase-and none know him better than the politicians of this State-are aware of his great advoitness, skill and success as a political manager. With the democratic party pledged to him, it is admitted, he would contrive to get enough re-Western State. He is confessedly the strongest republican in the State of Ohio, and would carry it against Grant despite his fame and name and radical endorsement. Would the democrats of the West stand by him, however? The answering of the question would lead to a hundred opinions about the action of radicals who might be won over to vote for him, about democrats who would abandon their party to vote for Grant (an original democrat), about conservatives who would vote both ways, and so on ad infinitum. Its solution would plunge reader and writer in a maze of unsatisfactory speculations. The deduction which the democrats here make from the present situation of affairs is that there is a wide breach between Mr. Chase and the democratic party which it will be difficult to span or close up. The question occurs, Will Mr. Chase go to the de party or will the democratic party go to Mr. Chase?

MR. PENDLETON ON THE SITUATION. Whatever his friends think for him Mr. Pendleton has kept to himself what he thinks of Mr. Chase as the democratic candidate. He is not disposed to yield his own claims to the nomination, especially as his friends are so enthusiastic and determined in ing President of the United States, and his friends think he would make a good one. The sudden appearance of Mr. Chase on the political stage as a rival to himself has been so unlooked for that he has formed no opinions decisively on the subject. It is doubted, indeed, whether he regards Mr. Chase's chances with any apprehension.

Mr. Pendleton is a great admirer of the Chief Justice, and has spoken in the warmest terms of his ability, wisdom and integrity. He has always regarded him as an honorable and consistent man i is political views, and hence, perhaps, his lack of apprehension that Mr. Chase will be the democratic candidate, not through the fault of the Convention but through the unwillingness of Mr. Chase himself to accept the nomination if given him by a party with which he has been at war during the whole of his political career. If Mr. Pendieton is consoling himself with any such thought, then he is not aware of the real strength and character of the movement for the nomination of his rival. For the only other prominent candidate—General Hancock—he likewise possesses the greatest admiration, entertaining, in addition, feelings of the warmest friendship, Although Mr. Pendleton, with Vallandigham and others, was among the foremost of the peace democracy, and, during his Congressional term, was a zealous opponent of the war measures of the govern-ment, his antipathy was not of such a character as to blind him to what he styles the genuine democracy and all, is unobjectionable on account of his war refit candidate for the second position on the Preside tial ticket.

HIS VIEWS ON THE BOND QUESTION. Mr. Pendleton, if not the author, is, at least, the great expounder of the theory that the seventeen hundred millions of five-twenty bonds, as they are familiarly known, are not necessarily payable in gold, but are, by the law which brought them into being, payable in lawful money or legal tenders. His ligation of these views has given him a notoriety all over the West and made him the popular candidate for the democratic nomination, so far his own part of the country is concerned. He is not likely, therefore, to be a favorite with the Belmont democratic bondholding capitalists of the East, who are extremely sensitive on this question, and who would rather omit its consideration at the Convention, as was indicated at Albany last March, when Seymour made his noncommittal speech previous to the election of the State delegates. The West will in sist on the insertion of a plank in the platform renresentative of the greenback interest, and hope to place Mr. Pendleton upon it as their champion. views in detail on this vexed question may not be uninteresting just now. True to his State rights opinions he charges that the present financial sysem is to be made an important part in the process of consolidation and centralization now going on in pursuance of the policy of the republican party. He believes that the enormous debt should be paid, every dollar of it, principal and interest, at the tim t becomes due, "exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the loans were made." The last few words, as quoted contain the gist of his position. Part of the debt, he says, is payable in gold and part of it in legal tender notes. The faith of the country requires that the one should be paid in gold, and the interest of the country requires that the other should be pa in legal tender notes. Previous to 1862 all debts of the United States were payable in coin. But in February of that year Congress passed the Legal Tender act. Every contract after that time for the payment of money was made with full knowledge of the law, and every bondholder must have purchased with the evidence before his eyes that his bond was redeem-able in legal tenders. The section providing for the issuing of the bonds is a portion of the act making greenbacks legal tender. If this construction is not right, inquires Mr. Pendieton, why did the govern-ment in the subsequent issue of the ten-forties pro-vide, notwithstanding the Legal Tender act, that these last bonds should bear upon their face an ex-press promise that the principal should be paid in gold? He maintains that every bond, except the ten-forties and those issued before the Legal Tender act, is payable in the greenbacks of the country, the opinions or assumption of Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, to the countrary notwithstanding. The Legal Tender act itself is explicit. The law provides that the principal of the bonds shall be paid in lawful money and the interest in coin. Again, the bond itself shows that the principal may be paid in lawful money white the coupons declare that the interest shall be paid in gold. Mr. Pendieton vigorously opposed the Legal Tender act when he was in Congress, as he thought the war could be carried on gress, as he thought the war could be carried on upon a coin pasts, as were the wars of Napoleon for years against the world. The law once enacted and he business and values of the country becoming wrapped up in it, he believes in carrying out in good

faith its provisions to the end. THE BONDS SHOULD BE TAXED. On this point Mr. Pendleton is very emphatic. Not only do the republicans add forty per cent to the national debt by insisting that the bonds are payable n gold, but they exempt the bonds from State and tecal taxation. The public debt, as he computes it

ts to one-first of all the property, real and persomal, of every man, woman and child in the country—that capital so well able to bear taxation—and yet that one-fifth is exempt from taxation. In his famous speech at Milwaukee, last November, Mr. Pendleton used the following warm language in this connection:—"Labor will become restive; discontent will enter the hearts which control its brawny arms. This state of things cannot last. It ought not to last, wise to discern their true interests, prompt to act upon mem; for I tell you, gentlemen—I do not say it by way of threat; I say it by way of solemn and timely warning; it is no threat to say when the sun rises in the east that it will ascend to the zenith and set in the west and leave us in darkness; it is no threat to say when we see the gathering clouds that there will be a storm-that as sure as there are passions in the human heart this capi-tal of the bondholders will be made to bear the same burden as other property, and those burdens will be speedily lightened, or other and worse consequences will follow, involving, perhaps, the violation of national honor and of plighted faith." It is this system which, in his opinion, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. The temptation to moneyed men to invest in these bonds converts active capital into fnactive capital, increases the number of those who do not pay taxes and adds to the burdens of those who do. Capital is practically exempt from the onus of taxation, and labor sus tains it.
HIS VIEWS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL DEST.

Mr. Pendleton is the advocate of a very general policy concerning the liquidation of the national debt. He is emphatically opposed to the doctrine that it is a "national blessing." He thinks that the finances of the country possess the capacity of paying it off in five years—that is, by their judicious ment: and he is not in favor of protracting the payment of the last dollar ope day longer than is ecessary. I will give you his arithmetic for the accomplishment of this most desirable object. Reduce current expenses of the government to \$150,000,000 a year, which is quite feasible by cutting off every extravagance and lopping off every unnecessary expenditure. This sum does not include, of course, the interest on the public debt, which requires about one hundred and thirty millions annually. The aggregate is, therefore, two hundred and eighty millions. The revenues of the government in 1866 amounted to five hundred and sixty millions. They were not as much in 1867, owing to wastage in the Revenue Department and to the impolitic contraction of the currency during that year, but they can be made as great by proper management. From this revenue take the aggregate above and a balance of two hundred and eighty millions is left annually with which to create a sinking fund that would pay off in five years every cent of the principal and in terest of the national debt, and without the addition of a dollar to the circulating medium of the country. He would pay of the five-twenty bonds in currency as fast as it was possible to do so. He does not know that it is possible to pay them as fast as they mature, even in ourrency, but he thinks every possi effort ought to be made to do so. The result of such a course would also be to hasten very rapidly the day of specie payments. How soon that would be reached Mr. Pendleton does not attempt to prophesy, but he specifies the time in a general way in the very

INJUSTICE OF THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM. Mr. Pendleton is an inveterate opponent of the ational bank system, and he supports his opinion by a very ingenious argument, the depth of which, however, I leave to greater experts in finance. The noney which the government is wasting, and wil waste, in the national banks would, according to his figures, pay off the national debt in from thirteen to afteen years—certainly a very original way of looking at the national bank system. Here is his arithmetic The government is paying annually the sum of eighteen millions of dollars in gold as interest on the bonds which the national banks have deposited at Washington as collateral. If the present policy of converting the unliquidated debt or the circulating medium into national bank notes is persisted in, this annual interest in gold will be augmented by forty-eight millions. By compounding, the aggregate would amount to the national debt in the time specified. Those who complain of the system for other reasons have a new light in which to see its gross injustice. The inference of Mr. Pendleton's theory is that the sholishment of the national banks would pay the national debt in less than sixteen years. His remedy for the evils of the system is repeal of the law authorizing it, with a provision for the withdrawal of the notes and the purchase of the collateral bonds at their face in greenbacks. The purchase of the bonds would reduce the national of paying the \$18,000,000 gold annually and would not add one dollar to the volume of the currency. because the new greenbacks would take the place of the old bank notes. He maintains that this theory or plan for adjusting the finances of the nation in this particular has the additional recommendation that it does not add one dollar to the taxation of the

THE CURRENCY AND THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM. ciation of the currency is the redundancy of paper money, the lack of faith on the part of the community and the consequent impairment of public credit. He does not think the attempt should be made to pay the national debt by any further issue scks, while justice to the bondholders de mands that the currency should not be expanded. He is equally opposed to any sudden contraction of the currency. The interests of the people and of business and commerce require that any step in this direction should be of a most deliberate and gradua kind. The great defect of the present financial policy, in his judgment, is the conversion of noninterest bearing debts into interest bearing bonds. Thus the official statement shows that the nationa debt at the end of May was larger by several million than at the end of April, owing to the payment of some twenty millions of interest. Yet the same statement shows that there was \$100,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, which might be applied to the liquidation of these debts and thus prevent the recurring

As to the question of taxation, he is of the opinion that it will take care of itself when the more im portant questions of the regulation of the finances and the payment of the national debt are disposed of. For the present it is only secondary in inte

GOLD AND GREENBACKS-THE EFFECT OF A DEMO-CRATIC VICTORY NEXT FALL. He is not over sanguine as to the success of the ocratic party next fall. The successive victories of the past year have their logic, however, and the prospect is a most hopeful one. A democratic vic-tory would make a great difference in the relative value of gold and greenbacks. The success of the democrats would make paper money more valuable. A republican triumph would enhance the value of

Such are Mr. Pendleton's views and theories com cerning the great financial questions that are to enter into the Presidential campaign. I have given them quite fully, because they constitute the great "hobby" on which his friends intend he shall ride over the national race course next November. HIS VIEWS ON THE SUPPRAGE QUESTION

He holds to the ancient democratic faith on the question of suffrage in the reconstructed States. It question of surrage in the reconstructed States. It is one which is constitutionally left to the States, and each State should have the right to determine it for itself. He is opposed to the enfranchisement of the negro in the South by Congress, and thinks that if the black man is committed to the care of his white fellow citizens in that region he will be subjected to no more injustice than is the woman of the North, who is not allowed to yoth her is saill secured. rth, who is not allowed to vote, but is still secure in all her rights. His parallel is quite an ingenious if not an original illustration of his views on this important issue. Entertaining these opinions, Mr. Pendicton will

not decline to be a candidate at the New York Con vention in favor of Mr. Chase. He has influ and numerous friends who are going there to help his cause. This movement has taken the shape in one instance of a "Pendleton escort," which will proceed to the metropolis and give him all the assist-ance that an organized body may. The great contest in the Convention will lie between Chief Justice Chase and Mr. Pendieton. It will be a struggle be tween the Eastern and the Western democracy, who have many points of dissimilarity. The resp champions will be the gentlemen just named. It is

claimed by the more enthusiastic of Mr. Pendle friends that he will have a majority on the first

The fight in the Convention will be a fair one, and if Mr. Chase is nominated no man will give him . more cordial support than George H. Pendleton. His friends will place his name before the Convention sion. Only it will be a curious complication in politics if next November the republicans shall run General Grant, a democrat in heart and by education. while the democracy run Chief Justice Chase, an old line whig and a republican from the birth of the

### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 10—5 P. M.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:—Consols for money, as a 95%; consols for account, 05%; United States bonds, 72%; Erie shares, 46%; Illinois Centrals, 101%. Frankport Bousse.—Frankfort, June 10.— United States five-twenties closed at 77% for the tenned 1862.

United States five-twenties closed at 77% for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 10—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull at a slight decline in prices. The following are the figures:—Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling orleans, 11%d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 10—5 P. M.—Peas have advanced to 44s. per 504 lbs. Corn, 34s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 10d. per cental for California white and 12s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, 32s. per bbl. for Western cans.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 10—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet. Beef, 110s. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. per bbl. for fastern prime mess. Lard, 65s. 6d per cwt. Cheese, 51s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 46s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumbesland cut.

and cut.

Liverpool, Produce Market.—Liverpool, Juns10-5 P. M.—Rosin has advanced to 6s. 3d. per cwt.
for common North Carolina. Refined petroleum is
quiet at 1s. 4%d. per gallon. Spirits petroleum, 8d. quiet at 1s. 4½d. per gallon. Spirits petroteum, 84 per gallon.

London Markets. London, June 10—5 P. M.—Sugar is declining, the last sales being made at 27s per cet. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Calcutta lineary 655, 662. seed, 59s. 6d.
PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 10.—Petro-leum closed at 47s. per bbl. for standard white.

Phalon's, Paphian Lotion's is the Only Re-A .- Ward's Perfect Fitting Shirts, Broad-A.-Ward's Cloth Lined Paper Collars and Cuffs, Broadway and Union square; also wandesale and retail at 387 Broadway.

A Nip of a Mosquite.

Wicked bores! Little, centemptible tormeats! I wish could crush the race at a blow, including the grandfather. I have one consolation, for WOLCOTTS PAIN FAINT stops the itching smart in one minus and cures the carbuncles that rise up every time I am bitten. I know it, for I haze tried it a hundred times. I keep a bottle in my pocket go armed and ready—and evaporate out the burning poison when I get a bitte. It will cure the bits of a bedoug, too, and any one who says it won't tells a whopping lie. If you go to Dr. Wolcott's office you can try Pain Paint free of cost.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Lotion" Removed PRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP-ELAS, &c. A.—Phalon's "Paphian Soap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotion." If cents a cake. It will not chap the akin; it is invaluable for the TOILET, BATH and NURSERY.

A .- Stylish and Nobby Hats for Cents and outs at popular prices.

BURKE, 128 Fulton atreet. A.—Real Pongee Parasols, all Sizes. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., Manufacturers,

A.—One Spa in the World, and Only One, afords a certain cure for billous disorders. It is the Seltzer byras; in Prussia. But why go to Prussia for the remedy when we all have within our reach in the form of TAR-RANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, analytically the same as the original, and equally efficacious. Sold by all druggists.

Boots, Shoes, Gniters and Slippers in Every ariety at moderate prices at 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND. Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the neatest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent iess than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Ever Established in 1800.—The Metropolitas Job

For First Class Printing of Every Descrip-For Novelties, Send to Campaign Head-quarters. Address B. W. Hitchcock, Publisher and Manufac-arer of Campaign Goods, 38 Spring street, New York.

Gold and Silver Watches f all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broad-ray, one door below Canal atreet.

Hill, the Inimitable Hair Cutter—Studio 265 Broadway. Shaving, Dyelog, &c. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown, best in use. Arctic or All Healing Ointment, sold by all druggists. Jerome Park Races.—Nearest and Quickest Route. Take horse cars on Morrisania side of Hariem Bridge, connecting with Hariem steamers from Peck slip and with Third avenue cars.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Are year disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the escruciating pain of cutting teeth if so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you atonce that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. Is it perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste. Be sure and call for pleasant to the taste. Be sure and call for pleasant to the case of the control of the case of the control of the case of the cas

Neatness, Economy and Despatch Combined n the execution of orders. Metropolitan Job Printing Estab-lahment, 97 Nassau street.

Overtopping Knox (f).—Thousands Have Mis-erably falled in the endeavor to beat KNOX. His rivals in the Hat trade, like the frog in the fable, have tried to swed out to the same goodly position before the public, and with the same resitut as is recorded of the frog aforesaid. His building, on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, which is monument to his own industry, is also a token of the public favor which enabled him to erect it. His Hata cap all.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neafness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five per cent chaper than at any other printing establishment in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Wassau steet.

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The Evening Telegram.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM, UNLIKE THE OTHER EVENING JOURNALS OF THIS CITY, FINDS ITS COLUMNS SO CROWDED WITH INTERESTING NEWS THAT ANY OTHER THAN LIVE ADVERTISEMENTS --CHANGING FROM DAY TO DAY ARE ALMOST EN-TIBELY EXCLUDED.

OWING TO THE UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN THE ADVERTISING PATRONAGE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM, MANT OF OUR ADVERTISEMENTS ARE VERY . OFTEN UNAVOIDABLY CROWDED OUT OR ACCOUNT OF IMPORTANT NEWS, YESTERDAY EVENING ALONE IT CONTAINED BETWEEN BIGHT AND NINE COLUMNS OF ADVERTISEMENTS: BUT OWING TO A VAST AMOUNT OF VERY INTERESTING NEWS HAVING BEEN RECEIVED AT A LATE HOUR MANY OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS WERE DEBARRED PROM MEETING THE PUBLIC EYE. WE MUST AGAIN RESPECTFULLY BEG OUR ADVERTISERS TO HAVE PATIENCE & LITTLE LONGER AND THESE DISAPPOINTMENTS WILL BE OBVIATED. THEY ARR ALSO REMINDED THAT BY HANDING IN THEIR

ADVERTISEMENTS EARLY IN THE MORNING THEY NOT ONLY SECURE FOR THEM A

CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THE PAPER. BUT ALSO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING